



BOROUGH OF OSSETT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

BOROUGH OF OSSETT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

B O R O U G H O F O S S E T T
P U B L I C H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E 1967/68

Chairman:

Alderman A. Robb

Vice Chairman:

Councillor J.T. Liveley

Members:

Alderman H. Audsley
Councillor J.M. Asquith
Councillor M. Bainbridge
Councillor Mrs. H. Crossland
Councillor J. Henderson
Councillor R.H.J. Mitchell (Resigned
11th September, 1967)
Councillor D. Taylor (elected 26th
October, 1967)
Councillor Mrs. M. Philpott
Councillor J. Spurr
Councillor F. Bennett (The Mayor)

P U B L I C H E A L T H S T A F F

BOROUGH OF OSSETT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SENIOR DEPARTMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICER

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

H.W. Mycock, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

P. Myers, M.A.P.H.I.

J. Robinson, M.A.P.H.I. (From July, 1967)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S CLERK

Mrs. M.I. Lord

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Miss E. Griffin

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

J. Robinson (To July, 1967)

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13

DEPARTMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Janet Gordon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Resigned 14. 8. 67)

Teresa Rose, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1. 2. 68)

Doreen Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., (Part time) (Appointed 1.5.68)

DIVISIONAL NURSING OFFICER

Miss A. Hibbard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.N.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Mrs. B.J. Cliff, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. J. Renshaw, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss M.L.V. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. M. Rhoades, S.R.N.

SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER

A. Emmerson

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

H.H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
R.D. Stephens, R.M.N.
J.R. Marshall, R.N.M.S.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE - OSSETT

Miss S.M. Thistlethwaite, N.A.M.H. Diploma - Supervisor
Mrs. M.E. Norman
Mrs. I. Ellis

SENIOR TRAINING CENTRE - WEST ARDSLEY

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma - Supervisor
Miss S.A. Bourne, N.A.M.H. Diploma
Mrs. P.M. Earnshaw, N.A.M.H. Diploma (Appointed 6. 9. 67)
Mrs. K.M. Poyner, S.E.N.
Mrs. E. Wright
B.K. Brook, N.A.M.H. Diploma
M. Grange

HEALEY CROFT RESIDENTIAL HOSTEL - WEST ARDSLEY

R. Tyson, S.R.N., R.M.N., - Warden
Mrs. M. Tyson, R.M.N.
Mrs. L. Jarman

HOME NURSES

Mrs. C. Crawford, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. Grace, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. A.G. Atack, S.R.N., (Relief Nurse)

MIDWIVES

Mrs. M.E. Horner, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 31. 12. 67)
Miss A. Tolson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. N.M. Benigan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31. 5. 67)

CHIROPODIST

R. Dixon-Newell, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part time)

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICES

Dr. K.N. Maxwell, M.C., Ch.B.
J.B. Mannix, M.Ed. Psychologist
Mrs. J.M. Spurr, P.S.W.

SPEECH THERAPIST

Miss J.R. Davy, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 1. 10. 67)

CHIEF CLERK

A. Wright

CLERICAL STAFF

D. Leach (Deputy Chief Clerk)
A.C. Atack
P.M. Sheard
Miss C. Brennan
Mrs. G. Burton *
Mrs. L. Crofton *
Mrs. G.N. Dable *
Miss M. Dunnett
Miss K. Edmondson
Miss K. Hill
Mrs. M.E. Kilburn (Resigned 30. 6. 67)
Mrs. K. Marlow
Miss J. Senior (Appointed 30. 10. 67)
Mrs. M. Stollard (Resigned 31. 10. 67)
Mrs. E.H. Thornber *
Mrs. M.M. Thornburn
Mrs. L.J. Wallis (Appointed 7. 8. 67)

* Part time.

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Consultant Staff

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

T.B. Hutton, F.R.C.S.

CHEST PHYSICIAN

J.K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SCHOOL OPHTHALMOLOGIST

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

PAEDIATRICIAN

J.D. Pickup, M.D., D.C.H.

C.S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

Miss M.A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Divisional Health Officer,
Windsor House,
Queen Street,
MORLEY

31st October, 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the Ossett Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1967.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the birth rate continues at a high level and is the highest recorded since 1947, there being 361 births compared with 348 in 1966. The death rate is also one of the lowest recorded. There were two infant deaths during the year none occurring in the early weeks of life, and eight stillbirths, all of which occurred in hospital. Seventeen illegitimate births were recorded during the year, seven less than in 1966.

Once again the captains of death were heart disease (74 deaths), cerebral haemorrhage and cerebral thrombosis (31 deaths), cancer (31 deaths) and bronchitis and pneumonia (14 deaths). The main single cause of death was coronary thrombosis which caused 48 deaths (included in the 74 deaths above) and is an increase of nearly 50% over the previous year. Lung cancer continues to take its toll and again caused the death of seven men. At this point it might be well to reflect on a recent statement by the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health. In a letter to all Medical Officers of Health, Sir George Godber states that there could be a 10% reduction in mortality and up to a 20% reduction in morbidity in this country if smoking could be given up by the whole population. These are considerable percentages based on improved survival rates of doctors who are the only group in the community who have materially altered their smoking habits and if another but similar proposal was made in connection with an epidemic disease or a more chronic disease it would be hailed as a major step forward in public health. To expect a wholesale discontinuance of smoking is perhaps a "pipe dream" nevertheless the extent to which this habit contributes towards ill health and death should not be lightly disregarded by those who are in a position to influence the behaviour of young people.

In May 1967 a request was made to use Croft House as a surgery by Dr. M.T. Sarram, Dr. Coad's successor, and in spite of the fact that the clinic had been recently modified for clinic purposes only arrangements were made to offer him full surgery accommodation. Some of these arrangements were by necessity of a temporary nature but it is hoped in the financial year 1968-69 to make further adaptations which should lead to the smooth running of all the functions now being undertaken at Croft House.

As and from the 1st January, 1968, details of all children born in Ossett are being placed on the West Riding computer and as a result all the routine work of sending appointments for immunisation and vaccination at the correct time is taken over by the computer which in addition to supplying information to the clinic or general practitioner (if he has decided to join the scheme) also prints out an appointment card for each child to attend the clinic or surgery. The choice of clinic or family doctor rests with the mother and is decided when the health visitor makes her first call after the birth of the baby. At this time she can also choose what protection she wishes her child to have and she can be advised by the health visitor who can supply her with up-to-date information on the various vaccines etc. now available. The computer is updated from the clinic records and will send out up to three appointments in cases of non-attendance. After the third failure to attend, the health visitor calls to see if there is any particular reason for the non-attendance and as a result of this visit a further appointment may or may not be sent.

This is the first use of the computer in the Administrative County of the West Riding on actual public health work and there is no doubt that this is only a beginning. Already use is being made of its "administrative ability" in indicating when infants should have their routine hearing test for deafness and a record of children with handicaps is gradually being compiled. There seems little doubt that the computer is here to stay and we can expect its considerable involvement in the future in the records of the school health service.

I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for your support during 1967 and Mr. Mycock and his staff for their assistance during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

S T A T I S T I C S

Area : 3,332 acres

Population : Census 1961 : 14,729

Registrar General's Estimate of resident population, mid 1967 : 16,480

Number of dwelling houses : 5,965

Rateable Value : £338,437 (as at 31. 3. 67)

Product of 1d. rate : £1,520 (as at 31. 3. 67)

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
<u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate	344	181	163	Birthrate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 21.9
Illegitimate	17	10	7	
<u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate	7	2	5	Rates per 1,000 (live and still births) - 19.0
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	351	183	168	
Illegitimate	17	10	7	
<u>Deaths</u>	177	93	84	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 10.8

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths .

Infant Mortality

Two infants under the ages of twelve months died during 1967.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants :-

	No. of Infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5 - 52 weeks
Asphyxia - Inhalation of vomit	-	-	-	-	1
Tracheo Bronchitis with acute early Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1

Infant Mortality Rate

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	5.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	0.0
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	0.0
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

(Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	19.0
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CAUSES OF DEATH - CSSETT M.B.

Causes of Death	1965			1966			1967		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	7	3	10	2	4	6	2	1	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm - lung & bronchus	5	2	7	7	-	7	7	-	7
12. Malignant Neoplasm - breast	-	3	3	-	9	9	-	5	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm - uterus	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	2	7	6	4	10	10	5	15
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	16	14	30	16	17	33	15	16	31
18. Coronary Disease - angina	25	13	38	18	15	33	28	20	48
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease	6	15	21	6	10	16	10	10	20
21. Other circulatory diseases	7	5	12	7	7	14	7	4	11
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	3	6	4	4	8	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	13	1	14	11	3	14	8	3	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2
28. Nephritis & nephrosis	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
32. Other defined & illdefined diseases	7	8	15	6	8	14	2	6	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	2
34. All other accidents	-	1	1	2	3	5	4	1	5
35. Suicide	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
36. Homicide & operations of war	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Total all causes	98	84	182	95	94	189	93	84	177

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1 - 5		6 - 15		16 - 25		26 - 35		36 - 45		46 - 55		56 - 65		66 - 75		Over 75	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	5	4	21	11	41	24	22	43

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967
COMPARISON WITH

	Cassett M.B.	Morley M.B.	Horbury T.D.
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	27.9	17.6	17.7
Death Rates (all per 1,000 estimated resident population) all causes	12.5	10.7	11.5
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.0	0.02	0.0
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cancer	1.89	2.53	0.89
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1.35	1.48	2.22
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.86	3.97	5.44
Respiratory disease (exc. tuberculosis of respiratory system)	0.91	0.87	1.22
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	5.5	18.2	25.3
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	19.0	14.1	6.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate	19.0	24.4	25.2
Neonatal Mortality Rate	0.0	15.6	19.0

BASED ON THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES
OTHER AREAS

Wakefield R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban District	West Riding Administrative County	England & Wales (provisional figures)
20.5	17.9	18.0	17.2
9.3	11.8	11.2	11.2
0.0	0.04	0.03	x
0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
1.71	2.21	2.08	2.28
1.44	1.83	1.73	x
3.50	4.51	4.26	x
0.92	1.38	1.30	x
23.5	19.2	19.2	18.3
2.12	0.13	0.22	0.20
8.5	15.7	15.2	14.8
23.3	26.8	26.1	25.4
17.1	13.3	13.1	12.5

x Figures not available

VITAL STATISTICS OVER

Year	Birth Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1958	17.5	x	30.4	11.4	23.5	0.0
1959	17.2	x	30.8	13.4	23.8	0.0
1960	18.4	18.2	7.3	11.3	25.7	3.65
1961	18.9	24.5	17.5	11.2	17.8	0.0
1962	21.5	15.1	12.1	11.7	12.2	0.0
1963	21.7	34.7	28.9	12.2	23.8	0.0
1964	20.4	39.8	24.5	11.1	31.3	0.0
1965	20.3	21.5	9.2	11.5	15.5	0.0
1966	21.3	22.9	14.3	11.7	29.1	0.0
1967	21.9	19.0	19.0	10.8	5.5	0.0

x Figures not available

TEN YEARS 1958 - 1967

Tuberculosis Death Rate	Infectious Diseases Death (excluding tuberculosis)	Cancer Death Rate	No. of cases of Diphtheria	No. of deaths	
				Tuber- culosis	Cancer of Lung & Bronchus
0.0	0.0	2.13	0	0	7
0.21	0.27	2.53	0	3	8
0.07	0.07	1.49	0	1	4
0.07	0.07	2.15	0	1	6
0.0	0.0	2.11	0	0	8
0.0	0.13	1.55	0	0	5
0.06	0.0	2.43	0	1	5
0.0	0.0	2.02	0	0	7
0.06	0.0	2.11	0	0	7
0.0	0.0	1.88	0	0	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Annual Notifications, 1963 - 67

Disease	Year of Notification				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	-	4
Whooping Cough	46	9	32	18	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	172	105	169	130	146
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	2	1	4
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	4	2	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases requiring examination are referred to the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield and regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Ossett in 1967 :-

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1967	15	9	24	1	3	4	28
No. first notified during 1967	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
No. of cases restored to register	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. removed from register during 1967							
(A) Died	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
(B) Removed from District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C) Recovered	6	3	9	-	-	-	9
No. remaining on register at 31st December, 1967	11	6	17	1	3	4	21

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1967 are given in detail in the following table :-

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

CLINICS

CLINIC

Croft House, Ossett

CHILD HEALTH CLINIC

Monday 2 - 4 p.m.
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

MOTHELCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLINIC

Wednesday 2 - 3 p.m.

MIDWIVES BOOKING CLINIC

Wednesday 3 - 4 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINIC

Tuesday 10 - 12 noon By appointment

SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinic	Second Monday in month. By appointment
Dental Clinic	By appointment
Child Guidance Clinic	Thursday 9.30a.m. - 12 noon. By appointment
Speech Therapy Clinic	Monday 1.30.p.m. - 4 p.m.) By app- Friday 9.30.a.m. - 12 noon) ointment

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

At Child Welfare Sessions

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Wednesday 1.30. - 4.p.m. By appointment

CHIROPODY

Thursday 9.30.a.m. - 12 noon By appointment

Child Health Clinic

Clinic	No. of sessions.	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total no. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1966	1961-65	1966	1961-65	
Croft House, Ossett	100	278	174	2,221	1,413	36

The health visitor is now playing a more dominant role in these clinics and is responsible for vaccination and immunisation and the assessment of normal development of those children attending the clinic, in addition to offering advice and guidance on child care. Any child about which the health visitor or the mother is concerned either in his physical or mental development is referred to the Departmental Medical Officer attending the clinic.

Cervical Cytology Clinic.

No. of sessions held	No. of Patients attending	No. of smears taken	No. with positive smears	No. of women referred to G.P. for breast tumours
24	295	287	3	1

The first clinic was held at Croft House in March, 1967. The smears are examined at the laboratory at Pinderfields Hospital and each woman attending the clinic is notified of the result of the test. In addition to the taking of the smear the breasts are examined for any suspicious lumps and if any other abnormality of importance is detected at the examination the patient is referred to her general practitioner. Advice is given on self examination of the breasts by means of a descriptive leaflet and also by showing a colour strip film on the same topic. Of the three positive cases two had a total hysterectomy and one was found to be negative although she is being kept under review at the hospital.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total number of women who attended	Total Attendances	Average Attendances
Croft House	33	107	395	12

The relaxation clinic is held on a Wednesday afternoon between 2 and 3 p.m. and is followed by a Midwife's Booking Clinic at which mothers make arrangements with the midwife for domiciliary confinement.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Expectant and nursing mothers are referred from ante-natal or child welfare clinics to local health authority dental clinics or to a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by local health authority staff and inspected for treatment were 49 in the Division, but of these only 34 completed treatment.

Provision of Welfare Foods

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, Vitamin A and D tablets and National Dried Milk are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Some proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers.

HOME NURSING

Type of Patient under care of Home Nurse

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical	227	6,294
Surgical	42	637
Infectious Diseases	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	2
Maternity	3	14
Other Conditions	2	5
Total	275	6,952

In September, 1967, all the home nurses in the Division were attached to general medical practitioners and their work is now based on the patients on the doctor's list and not on a specific area. This means that distances travelled are greater than before (this is not as big as one might expect) but in the main the closer working relationship with the general practitioner more than compensates for the extra mileage.

Much of the home nurse's time is with the elderly but it is perhaps little realised that not all the nurse's duties are strictly nursing and she spends an appreciable amount of time teaching relatives and ambulant patients how to give injections, change dressings, how to adapt the existing home conditions to the needs of the patient, manage walking aids, how to lift elderly relatives, etc. This is an important facet of her work and one unique to the home nurse as opposed to her hospital based sisters.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relations who may be near "breaking point", having cared for a patient at home for a considerable time and this service is very much appreciated by those relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses, persons with nursing experience of "sitters-in". The full cost of this scheme is met by the County Council. During the year three patients in Ossett suffering from cancer received this service. A total of 72 hours assistance was given a sitter-in being employed on each occasion.

MIDWIFERY

Resignations and retirements with no recruitment to fill the vacancies resulted in a half-crisis in 1967 and all the midwifery staff must be thanked for carrying on under these circumstances. The employment of part-time midwives and maternity nurses has helped to solve this situation and at the time of writing this report the position has vastly improved from the situation which existed at the end of 1967.

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS IN 1967

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of Total
Delivered in hospitals	250	68.0
Delivered in private nursing homes	-	0.0
Delivered by Domiciliary Midwife	118	32.0
Total (including still-births)	368	100.0

During 1967 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to two mothers in Ossett.

Reasons for Midwives calling Medical Aid

Mothers	
Breech Presentation	1
Raised Blood Pressure	1

Approximately one-third of all deliveries occurred at home, but the trend continues towards hospital confinement and it is likely that with the increase in early discharges from hospital we are witnessing the gradual end of the local authority based domiciliary midwife as she exists today. In many areas a far lower percentage of domiciliary confinements exists and the future of the midwife is undoubtedly in a hospital based midwifery service with perhaps a domiciliary maternity nursing service coping with early discharges. Recruits for such a maternity nursing service would be easier to obtain as there are probably many trained midwives and State Registered Nurses who are involved with home commitments but who could staff such a service provided there were no night calls and deliveries.

Early Discharges of Mothers from Hospital in the Division
1966 - 1967

	1966	1967
Patients discharged at 48 hours	131	200
Patients discharged after 48 hours up to and including the 5th day	128	179
After the 5th but before the 10th day	178	159
Total	437	538

The relatively small number of midwives plus the problem of covering the off-duty periods does not allow the full attachments to General Practitioners of this branch of the nursing service. Nevertheless the midwives work in full co-operation with the doctors and in Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield Rural District attend at six antenatal clinics held by the general practitioners.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Analgesia

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1967, 101 women received trilene.

Emergency Obstetric Unit

The "flying squad" attached to the General Hospital, Wakefield is available for obstetric emergencies within the district.

Care of Premature Infants

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Survival of Premature Infants
(Hospital and Domiciliary)

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies			
	Born alive	Born dead	No. dying within 28 days	No. surviving 28 days
Under 2½ lbs.	-	-	-	-
2½ - 3 lbs.	-	-	-	-
3 - 3½ lbs.	2	1	-	2
3½ - 4 lbs.	-	-	-	-
4 - 4½ lbs.	2	-	-	2
4½ - 5 lbs.	7	-	-	7
5 - 5½ lbs.	11	-	-	11
Total	22	1	-	22

Maternity Liaison

One Maternity Liaison Committee was held at Dewsbury during the year and was attended by the Divisional Medical Officer.

HEALTH VISITING

Summary of Health Visitors' Home Visits in
Ossett, 1967

<u>Children aged 0 - 5 years</u>	
First Visits	1,580
Re-visits	2,929
Total	4,509
<u>Persons aged 65 years and over</u>	
First Visits	375
Re-visits	1,099
Total	1,474
Visits to Home Help Cases	631
Mental Health Visits	43
Visits to Hospital Discharges	40
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases)	39
Other Visits	220

The health visitor's role is one of health education and social advice and to this end she visits the home to offer guidance on the care of children persons suffering from illness and expectant and nursing mothers and attends at the school where she is able to maintain contact with the children first met in their pre-school years.

Health visitor attachment to general practitioners was first begun in 1966 and gradually extended throughout the division, until complete attachment was achieved in Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield Rural District in September, 1967.

A little difficulty is experienced in maintaining a full establishment but we are much more fortunate in this respect than many Divisions within the County and at the time of writing a recently trained Health Visitor joined the staff filling the only vacancy. The thirteen health visitors on the staff are supported by four assistant health visitors who undertake much of the routine work and free the Health Visitor for more specialised work.

Phenylketonuria

The "Phenistix" test on all new born babies has continued and during the year 1,725 babies were tested either in clinics or in the home. All children tested, except one in the Wakefield Rural District proved negative and thus free from a disease which, if not treated in the early weeks of life, can produce severe mental subnormality. The positive case was confirmed on serum testing at the Hospital laboratory and was placed under the care of a Paediatrician.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip (Ortolani Test)

This test has been explained previously and as stated there it checks the hip abduction movement. A positive case which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hip must be referred promptly to an Orthopaedic Consultant and confirmation of diagnosis and early treatment, should this be indicated, in order to avoid prolonged treatment or a permanent handicap in later life. In this Division six babies were referred to specialists during 1967 and two were confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip.

Practical Training of Students

Since the new syllabus of training for Health Visitors came into operation in October, 1965, this Division has not taken such an active part in providing practical training. Students, however, have been received for weekly periods in order to obtain County Health visiting experience.

Hospital student nurses still have the two days' district experience during general nursing training to supplement lectures on social aspects of disease. This though brief period is very much appreciated by the students as it supplies the social, economic and cultural background of the patients they are nursing in the wards.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

The number of children in Ossett who completed a primary course of immunisation or vaccination in 1967 was as follows :-

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria	195	111	4	-	21	10	344
Whooping Cough	195	111	4	-	3	-	313
Tetanus	195	111	4	-	22	20	352
Poliomyelitis	173	134	19	2	34	11	373

The number of children in Ossett who received re-inforcing doses during 1967 was as follows :-

Diphtheria	-	115	113	1	143	79	451
Whooping Cough	-	115	113	1	2	-	231
Tetanus	-	115	113	3	146	75	452
Poliomyelitis	-	78	13	-	130	7	228

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year 89 people were vaccinated against smallpox.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This scheme is approved by the Minister of Health. The vaccine used is freeze-dried B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age group in 1967 and the acceptance rate was approximately 75%. The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:-

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Heaf tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	Number vaccinated
Ossett County Secondary	96	96	28	68	68
Ossett Grammar School	85	85	23	63	63
Total	181	181	51	131	131

B.C.G. vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of tuberculosis and certain other cases.

HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Home helps were provided in Ossett for the following reasons :-

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	4	75
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	206	19,199
Others	12	570
Total	222	19,844

222 cases were attended by Home Helps during 1967 compared with 188 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 19,844.

CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below :-

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments given			
		A	P.H.	E.M.	Total	A	P.H.	E.M.	Total
Croft House Ossett	64	108	6	2	116	502	21	2	525
Domiciliary Treatments	-	65	16	-	81	278	78	-	356

A - Aged

P.H. - Physically handicapped

E.M. - Expectant Mother

NURSERY AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT

The County Council is authorised under this act to grant or refuse registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated. The one Child Minder registered during the year discontinued after the August holidays. A playgroup for 24 children was opened at the Ossett Community Centre in November, 1967 and is open from 1.30. - 3.30.p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Horbury Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of eight cases from Ossett were discussed at the meetings during 1967.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The mobile unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Ossett in the middle of the year. 1,623 persons had chest x-rays and two active cases of tuberculosis were found together with three inactive cases. All five cases were referred to the local chest clinic for investigation.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH EDUCATION

The subject matter of the 1967 health education programme continued to be changed bi-monthly, and during the year the following topics were dealt with, using posters, leaflets, bookmarks and displays in the clinics :

Are You Fit or Are You Fat
Immunisation and Vaccination
Mental Health (two weeks)
Home Safety - Cuts Can Cripple
Learn to Swim
Food Hygiene
Hazards of Fireworks (one week)
Cervical Cytology

The health education displays in those clinics where a general practitioner holds his surgery now reach a new and larger audience - and one might think a receptive audience since attendance at such a surgery will undoubtedly be because of ill-health.

In addition to the main subjects detailed above each health visitor by means of individual and group discussions, in the homes, schools and clinics disseminate a much larger variety of health education principles. To aid her in this respect are the resources of the expanding West Riding Health Education Section who can supply flannelgraphs, films and filmstrips and other material which by means of their visual nature are of great assistance when talks and lectures are given. Senior members of staff are also closely concerned with the programme and are frequently called upon to talk to groups such as Church and Chapel Associations, Townswomen's Guilds, Mothers' Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations and Old People's Clubs.

To organise a reasonable health education programme requires considerable administrative effort, then when all is ready the material has to be despatched to all parts of the Division, the posters have to be pinned up, the leaflets distributed, displays transported and erected (and what is equally important, dismantled in time for the next user) films ordered to arrive at a certain date have to be matched with arrangements for the film projector and screen etc. etc. - all this requires effort by many people and indeed the success or failure of any particular venture is dependent upon the enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm of the various individuals concerned.

Health visitors have continued to give health education lectures to the senior girls in all except two of the County Secondary Schools in the Division. The topic venereal disease is incorporated in the talk on infectious diseases and special emphasis placed on the relationship between smoking and diseases of the chest. The latter subject was extended to the 10 - 11 year old children in some of the Junior Schools this year as there is no doubt that experimentation in the art of smoking begins in many cases in the Junior School. Nevertheless unless examples are set by parents, teachers and others who come in close contact with children much of this health education is wasted. It is the rule in the West Riding that no adult is

employed in work which brings him or her in contact with children, without a chest x-ray because of the risk of a case of tuberculosis spreading the disease in a very susceptible population, but we should also wonder whether the time is coming when the question "are you able to stop smoking when in the presence of children," should be asked as this habit spread by example is equally infectious in this context.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a Home prior and after delivery of her baby this can be arranged and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the Home during the later period of her pregnancy, is admitted to hospital for her confinement and returns to the Home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Sixteen such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 103 live illegitimate births 52 were dealt with in this Division as indicated below :-

1. Number of cases dealt with during the year:-

- (a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations
- (b) Ascertained through our own staff (midwives etc.)
- (c) Referred by other services

Totals

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
5	-	5
26	-	26
21	-	21
52	-	52

2. Analysis

- (a) Married*
 - (i) with previous illegitimate children
 - (ii) without previous illegitimate children
- (b) Single
 - (i) with previous illegitimate children
 - (ii) without previous illegitimate children
- (c) Widowed or Divorced
 - (i) with previous illegitimate children
 - (ii) without previous illegitimate children

Totals

2	-	2
4	-	4
10	-	10
34	-	34
-	-	-
2	-	2
52	-	52

* For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother.

3. Ages.

(a) Under 15

(b) 15 - 19

(c) 20 - 24

(d) 25 - 29

(e) 30 - 39

(f) 40 and over

Totals

West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
-	-	-
19	-	19
18	-	18
7	-	7
5	-	5
3	-	3
52	-	52

4. Disposal

(a) Cases settled -

(i) Marriage

(ii) Baby died

(iii) Grandparents to take baby home

(iv) Baby adopted

(v) Baby fostered

(vi) Mother keeping baby

(b) Cases referred elsewhere

(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled

Totals

1	-	1
3	-	3
-	-	-
5	-	5
-	-	-
43	-	43
-	-	-
-	-	-
52	-	52

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Recuperative Home Treatment

Ten patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following the medical recommendation from the family Doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

Provisions of Nursing Equipment in the Home

1,207 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bed pans, rubber sheets and wheel-chairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

Incontinent Patients.

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service has been largely superseded by the use of disposable pads. These pads are more comfortable to the patient, can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

Hospital Liaison

Four health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manyates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital, one carrying out geriatric liaison with Headlands Hospital, Pontefract and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

Premature Baby Liaison

This takes place at Manyates Hospital and Wakefield General Hospital. The health visitor visits weekly and obtains environment reports for the Paediatricians and notifies the Division of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The health visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manyates Hospital.

At Leeds Maternity Hospital premature baby liaison consists of the health visitor joining a ward round on the premature baby unit, providing Professor Craig with environmental details obtained by telephone contacts with the respective health visitor and attending a follow-up clinic.

Diabetic Liaison

The health visitor attends Dr. Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients together with detailed instruction regarding diet and insulin therapy to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from their Divisionals.

Geriatric Liaison

Geriatric Liaison work at the beginning of the year consisted of social reports and discharge rounds at the County Hospital, Wakefield and Headlands, Pontefract.

Most of the patients from Division 13 are now admitted to the County Hospital, Wakefield and as the Geriatrician, Dr. Seintemby, discontinued the discharge rounds the work now consists of social reports for the Wakefield Hospital when requested

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Welfare Officers

There are three Mental Welfare Officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with the admission of such persons to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour admission service is operated. Recognition of the Mental Welfare Officers' services in the community continues to gain ground and many requests are made for assistance in dealing with social problems which do not necessarily involve clinical diagnosis. The number of people visiting the Divisional Office has continued to build up and many of the questions concern social problems, such as family difficulties and marital disharmony. The excellent relationship which exists between the Mental Welfare Officers and Probation Officers in the area provides opportunities for discussion which result quite frequently in helping patients to a better understanding of their problems.

Since the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners many more borderline cases have been brought to the attention of the mental health service, but there is no doubt that more can be done in this direction as regards the direct contact between Mental Welfare Officers to the many General Practitioners in the Divisional area. However the future health centre at West Ardsley and the use of Morley Central Clinic by the General Practitioners gives us an opportunity to experiment in this field. Generally speaking there is still much to be done in regard to the General Practitioner's appreciation of mental health problems as some doctors are not psychiatrically orientated. Where the General Practitioner is appreciative of the Mental Welfare Officer's experience in mental

health problems there is little doubt that the patient does derive considerable benefit.

Many old people are not coming to the notice of the Welfare Services until they present a real emergency in the community. A number of the problems passed on to the Mental Welfare Officers concern the elderly person who has become disturbed mentally and because of the mental condition a regular and adequate diet has not been maintained. There is no doubt that the poor nutritional state contributed to the deterioration as much as the mental condition and on admission to hospital such cases respond well to medical treatment and a balanced diet.

Shortage of hospital beds during 1967 has been less acute on the male side but there are still difficulties in obtaining short-term in-patient treatment for females. If there is no increase in beds for short-term admissions on an informal basis we shall continue to have difficulties in implementing the 1959 Mental Health Act to its most beneficial extent. During the year there has been good liaison between Consultant Psychiatrists, the Mental Welfare Officers and Stanley Royd Hospital Day Centre. Some patients who were unable to receive sufficient continued support in the community have been able to attend daily or once or twice weekly - sufficient in many cases to obviate the need for admission. Twenty-one patients in this Division were attending as at the 31st December, 1967.

Psychiatric Social Club.

This Club meets every week at Morley Central Clinic on Thursday evening at 7.30p.m. Twenty-five names appear on the register. About 15 members on average turn up at the club evenings and the Mental Welfare Officers help them to arrange their activities.

It is essentially a friendly club where members can meet others who, if they do not share their problems, at least understand them. Its purpose is to assist in the social re-integration of patients discharged from hospital and to serve as a link between the hospital and domiciliary services.

Since it started in 1962 many people have gained benefit and at least 20 members have after a time been in a position to mix more freely in the community, finding themselves able to return to previous leisure interests and social activities without need of the therapeutic atmosphere of our Social Club. We therefore have a changing membership but nevertheless there are some who have attended regularly since its inception in 1962.

TRAINING CENTRES

Ossett Junior Training Centre

At the beginning of 1967 there were 22 children attending the Centre. Their ages ranged between three and ten years, the average age being seven years. During the year four children were admitted and three were discharged, so that at the 31st December there were 23 children in attendance.

Sex	AGE								Total
	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	
Male	-	2	-	4	3	3	1	-	13
Female	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	10
Totals	1	2	-	4	5	8	1	2	23

It will be recalled that in 1965 the age of transfer to West Ardsley Training Centre was lowered from eleven to nine years of age and in January, 1966, ten children aged five to nine years living in Morley were transferred to West Ardsley in order to ease overcrowding at Ossett. Because of this situation consideration was given during 1967 to the erection of prefabricated buildings to accommodate all the children under eleven years of age but it was finally decided to convert the existing West Ardsley Training Centre into a Junior Centre and build a new adult Training Centre/Workshop on adjoining land. Plans for this conversion are now being formulated.

The training programme is wide and geared to the all round social development of the children, and every child without exception appears to have improved socially and intellectually. Visits and outings have been a main part of the programme, promoting a wide variety of projects and interests outside the centre.

The staff consists of the Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a General Assistant. A cadet was attached to the centre and students on the Leeds course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped were seconded for periods of practical training. There is a kitchen staff of one who works part-time, the meals being provided by the School Meals Service, a cleaner and a handyman/Gardener.

The Parent/Teacher Association hold regular meetings during the year and the membership has shown an increase.

A number of gifts to the centre were made by Inter-aid and these consisted of a television set, play equipment and a set of swings for external use.

West Ardsley Training Centre

There were 87 trainees in attendance at the Centre at the end of 1967 as follows :-

Section	JUNIOR WING											ADULT				SPEC- IAL CARE UNIT	TOTAL
	Junior Group							Transitional									
Age	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+	16+	20+	30+	40+	Vari- ous Ages	
Male	1	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	9	9	2	7	3	39
Female	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	11	10	6	7	3	48
Totals	2	5	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	20	19	8	14	6	
Places	15							7				M 27		F 34			87
	12							12				M 23		F 23		6	76

Ten Morley children aged five to nine years were transferred from Ossett Training Centre in the January, and during the year there were a further five admissions to the Junior Section. One of the admissions, a boy of 15 years, was fatally injured in a road accident. This influx of young children has meant a re-organisation of the time-tables and the provision of suitable apparatus and play material. The junior group in the Junior Section now accommodates the children aged five to eleven years and is run on Nursery School lines - plenty of free and guided activities with opportunities for the child to explore and experiment in the environment surrounding him. Steady progress has been maintained by all children in the Junior Section and one boy after re-assessment was recommended for admission to a school for educationally subnormal pupils.

During 1967, eight trainees from the Junior Section were transferred to the Adult Section and in addition ten new trainees were admitted - all residents at Healey Croft Hostel. There were five discharges during the same period. As a result of these admissions the female workshop tends to be overcrowded and the lack of space is accentuated when one considers the considerable range of ability of the trainees and the difficult if not impossible problem of grouping them in accordance with their ability. The problem is not quite as bad in the male workshops which are now well equipped with the following machinery :-

Fixed Power Machines

Circular saw 15" blade
 Portice Machine
 Pillar Drill
 Disc Sander 14"
 Grinder 6"

Portable Hand Power Tools

Pistol Drills
 Orbital Sanders
 Jig Saw
 Router
 Belt Sander
 Paint Sprayer

together with a full range of hand tools for wood and metal construction.

The Industrial Work carried out during 1967 for the County Supplies Department is as follows :-

Female Workshop

Large blotting pads - offices etc.	150
Dressing gowns - clinics	110
Workholder cases - schools	9,500
Pillow cases - bleached	108
Pillow cases - unbleached	289
Jashleather mops (Ambulances, Fire Stations)	60
Screen curtains - clinics (64 curtains)	16 sets
Anti-Sunglare Curtains Sch. A.A.E.	108 curtains
Blackout Curtains Sch. 12.	64 curtains
Pinarettes - Homes	7
Library Book Pockets	19,776
Laundry (Articles per week)	480
Christmas Crackers (6,000)	500 boxes

Male Workshop

Firewood Chopping for Homes etc.	1,257 sacks
Children's Blackboard Cleaners - schools	550
Art easels 4 ft. - schools	133
Corner flag poles - schools	544
Map poles - schools	245
Stilts 3 ft.	150 pairs
Stilts 4 ft.	120 pairs
Height measures 5 ft. - schools	54
Furniture Renovation (stacking chairs)	135
Maintenance of Grounds - as required	

In addition the male trainees and staff covered in an existing part of the building forming an extension which is now used for the chopping of firewood and offers protection from inclement weather. Various apparatus for use in the Centre has also been made, including a sectional stage, stands for machinery and shelves for storage purposes.

Private contracts have been undertaken during the year and strings were inserted in 123,250 carrier bags for Jappa Paper Mills during the months January to April.

The Parent-Teacher Association is extremely active and in the October it was decided to raise funds in order to provide a learner Swimming Pool for the Centre, a target of £1,500 being set which was later raised to £2,000. The Mental Health Sub-Committee agreed to the project but were unable to make a financial contribution and by their own efforts and with the assistance of the Morley Rotary Club the sum of £350 had been obtained by the end of the year. A Swinning Pool Committee has been formed which consists of five parents, five members of staff and representatives

of Morley Rotary Club and it is hoped to have reached the target by the end of 1968.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit is situated in the West Ardsley Training Centre and has six places for the severely subnormal who in many cases are also badly physically handicapped. The ages of those in the Unit are as follows :-

	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
Age	27	7	7	19	9	7

This Unit continues to prove valuable in caring for the severely subnormal and providing relief for the parents during the day. Five out of the six in attendance are doubly incontinent though one seven year old child can now walk unaided.

HOSTELS

Healey Croft Hostel

This hostel which was completed in 1965 has places for 29 subnormal adults, 14 male and 15 female, and there is a bed in the sick-bay which can be used for short-stay cases in an emergency. The staff consists of a warden, two assistant wardens, (all resident), an attendant (non-resident, but sleeping-in if the warden and his wife, who is one of the assistant wardens, are away), two part-time cooks, five part-time domestic assistants and a part-time caretaker.

Age and Sex of Residents at Healey Croft at 31st December, 1967

Sex	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	Total
Male	2	1	-	3	2	3	3	-	15
Female	1	4	1	-	4	3	3	-	15
Total	3	5	1	3	6	6	6	-	30

There have been ten admissions during the year, three of whom were re-admissions, and these ten admissions can be summarised as follows :-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Subnormal children residing in County Children's Homes who attain the age of eighteen years and are considered to be in need of continuous supervision | 1 |
| (b) Short stay admissions | 4 |
| (c) Admissions from the community on social grounds | 5 |

The nine discharges which occurred during the same period are summarised as follows:-

(a)	Discharged to a Wakefield hostel	1
(b)	Discharged to residential work	2
(c)	Returned to former home environment	3
(d)	Short stay admissions	3

The discharging of a case to a Wakefield hostel was a disciplinary action and concerned a male who transgressed the rules in the hostel on two occasions.

Of the ten admissions, two were considered capable of employment and the remainder attended the West Ardsley Training Centre. However, the admission from the Children's Home progressed so well at the centre that she was able to be placed in her first employment and quickly settled into a regular routine.

By the end of the year eleven residents, eight males and three females, were in regular employment and the remaining nineteen residents attended the Training Centre.

1967 was the first year that the hostel could be considered to be really full and by December a small waiting list for admission had developed. The sick-bay bed was used during the year for short-stay cases as the occasions it was required for sickness proved negligible. Towards the end of the year it was also decided to admit those on the waiting list into this bed on a trial basis for periods of four weeks. In this way it was hoped to avoid the long term admission of unsuitable cases from the waiting list.

By the 31st December, 1967, eighteen residents had been in residence for over two years and the combination of a low level of ability and poor or non-existent home conditions had led to the consolidation of such residents who now look to the hostel for security and a home. It would seem unlikely that this situation will show any dramatic change in the near future as the habilitation of this type of sub-normal adult in the community can only be a slow process. We must now face the question whether Healey Croft was really intended for this purpose as it would appear the turn-over in residents is going to be very small. However, the house in Zoar Street, Morley, which is to be used as a means of assessing the practical possibilities of placing subnormals in a lodging situation may indicate in due course a partial solution to this problem.

Lee Grange Hostel

This hostel, for persons recovering from mental illness, was opened in July, 1968.

Further projects

It has now been decided to adapt the West Ardsley Training Centre as a junior centre for 60 children with a new special care unit attached for 12 patients. A new adult centre is to be built with improved workshop facilities, which will accommodate 60 adults on a site adjoining the existing centre.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Under the routine and selective scheme of medical examinations 2,905 children were examined in 1967, and there were no children who were considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition.

School Population

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of departments	29	11	6	18	64
No. of children in attendance	6,418	2,413	1,368	2,636	12,835
No. of children examined	1,529	479	331	567	2,906

The number of children examined on entering Infant schools and the numbers leaving Secondary Schools were as shown in the following table :-

Routine School Inspection

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		Wakefield Rural		Total	
	Satis.	Un-sat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Entrants	734	-	168	-	141	-	287	-	1,330	-
Leavers	460	-	206	-	138	-	170	-	974	-
Totals	1,194	-	374	-	279	-	457	-	2,304	-

Children attending Junior Schools are covered by the non-routine scheme, and the numbers of these children who were examined are shown under "Selective Examinations" in the following table:-

Type of examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
Special Examinations	380	143	89	151	763
Selective Examinations	335	105	52	110	602
Total	715	248	141	261	1,365

Cleanliness

Seventy-three children were excluded from school, some on more than one occasion, during the year, because of head infestation and of these, eight children were compulsorily cleansed. This compares with 55 exclusions and 14 compulsory cleansings in 1966, though the percentage of infestation in the Division fell from 2.2 in 1966 to 1.5 in 1967.

The health visiting staff makes routine inspections to the schools and all cases of infestation are followed up with advice and supplies of shampoo for the affected child and where necessary for other members of the family.

Cleanliness Inspections

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of children examined	13,966	5,314	3,967	7,132	30,379
No. of cases of infestation	297	139	3	60	499
% of infestation	2.1	2.6	0.08	0.8	1.5
No. of individual children with infestation	264	95	3	47	409
No. of children excluded from school	61	12	-	-	73
No. of cleansing notices issued	22	5	-	-	27
No. of cleansing orders issued	9	-	-	-	9
No. of children compulsorily cleansed	8	-	-	-	8
Successful legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-

Vision

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than this are referred for specialist examination. The following table summarises the findings during the past year:-

Results of Vision Test

Age	Number Examined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	1,329	1,221	91.9	60	4.5	48	3.6
7	643	614	95.6	25	3.8	4	0.6
9	1,192	1,059	89.0	70	5.8	63	5.2
11	985	929	94.4	53	5.3	3	0.3
13	291	282	96.9	2	0.7	7	2.4
15	966	795	82.5	101	10.4	70	7.1
Total	5,406	4,900	90.7	311	5.7	195	3.6

A colour vision screening test is undertaken at 11 years of age by means of the Ishihara Colour Plates. The shortened version is used by the health visitor and the test is repeated by the school medical officer using the complete set of plates when a child fails the first test. Colour vision is important when one is considering a future career as with certain occupations in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy, Railways, G.P.O., Police, Pharmacy, Textile Manufacture, Electrical industries, Printing and Paint Trades, defective colour vision would be a bar to employment.

Hearing

All the 7 year old children had their hearing tested by audiometer as a routine and of 886 children tested by the nursing staff 35 were referred to the school medical officer for further investigation. No child has been provided with a hearing aid during the year.

CLINIC AND CONSULTANT SERVICES

The Division is well served by neighbouring hospitals and hardly any delay occurs when a consultant's opinion is required. The Division has its own Psychiatrist Physiologist and the services of several Ophthalmologists on a sessional basis.

Since September we have also been fortunate in having the services of two speech therapists working part-time; the whole time equivalent is equal to a half-time speech therapist, which has led to recommencement of the service.

Refraction Clinic

Refraction clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley, Ossett and Wakefield. There were 171 children, equivalent to a waiting period of six months who were still waiting to be seen at the Morley eye clinic at the end of the year. This was due to the number of new referrals. There is virtually no waiting list for the Ossett Eye Clinic, but owing to new referrals there are 48 children awaiting refraction which is equivalent to a two months waiting period for the Wakefield Eye Clinic.

Attendance at Refraction Clinic in 1967

	Wakefield	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held	28	39	24	91
No. of new cases	82	123	47	252
No. of refractions carried out	285	481	235	1,001
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed	76	186	91	353

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

With the consent of the general practitioner children requiring specialist attention are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield.

Child Guidance Clinic

Child Guidance Clinics continue to be held at Morley and Ossett, each Clinic having one weekly session. There has been ample work in both clinics but at present new cases can be seen at once in the Ossett clinic while at Morley even the less urgent cases can be seen within two to three weeks. The work has been facilitated at the Ossett clinic by the much improved accommodation and the more recent alterations at Morley should prove of benefit in the future.

Children Attending Child Guidance Clinics in 1967

	Ossett	Morley
Number of sessions held	42	42
Number of new cases	17	32
Number of cases referred from 1966	19	36
Number of cases discharged or referred for residential accommodation	17	28
Number of cases carried forward to 1968	19	40

Number of New Cases

Clinic	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ossett	9	15	20	17
Morley	10	19	31	32

Speech Therapy Clinic

This clinic was recommenced in September, 1967 after a lapse of two years, with two speech therapists working in Morley and Gaskell parts of the Division respectively. They are both employed full-time by the West Riding County Council but as they have duties in other areas their whole time equivalent in this Division is equal to a half a therapist which is 50% of our present establishment. As one might expect a great deal of sorting out of existing files had to be undertaken and though 78 cases were discharged from the clinic for reasons specified in the table, 42 other cases were seen for treatment during the last few months of 1967.

1.	Total number of sessions held during year	46
2.	(a) No. of new cases treated during year	42
	(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	-
	(c) Total no. of cases treated (a + b)	42
3.	No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	29
4.	No. of visits made to schools	2
5.	No. of home visits	-

Analysis of Cases treated during year

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	6	4
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	9	3
(b) Sigmatism	1	2
(c) Rhinolalia, due to		
(i) Cleft Palate	-	1
(ii) Nasal Obstruction	-	-
(d) Dysarthria	-	-
3. Aphasia	-	-
4. Defective speech due to -		
(i) Educational subnormality	5	-
(ii) Deafness	1	-
5. Retarded speech development	4	5
6. Dysphonia	-	-
7. Other defects	-	1
	<hr/>	
	Totals	26 16

Analysis of cases discharged

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
No. of children discharged during year :-	58	20
1. Speech Normal	24	9
2. Speech improved	9	3
3. Unsuitable for Treatment	—	—
4. Non-co-operation	3	1
5. Left school	3	2
6. Left district	16	4
7. Other reasons —		
Admitted to special school	3	1

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Forty-nine children were either initially ascertained or re-examined during the year and at the end of 1967 we had a total of 218 handicapped children on our register, twenty-two less than in 1966. Of these 108 children were already receiving appropriate education in special schools. Nine physically handicapped children remain to be placed in special schools but the biggest problem remains the provision of appropriate special education, both in special schools and the ordinary school for the educationally sub-normal child. Forty-one of these children still await placement in special schools and fifty-four have been recommended for special educational treatment in the ordinary school. There is no doubt that there is a need for a Remedial Centre at which such children, normally in attendance at the ordinary school, could attend, say for one day a week. At such a Centre educational therapeutic methods could be undertaken by experienced staff and would undoubtedly be of benefit to such educationally subnormal children.

Handicapped Pupils recommended for Special Education at 31st December, 1966

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind	1	—	1
Partially sighted	2	4	6
Deaf	4	6	10
Partially hearing	3	2	5
Educationally subnormal	72	36	108
Physically handicapped	6	10	16
Maladjusted	7	3	10
Delicate	1	—	1
Epileptic	—	1	1
Totals	96	62	158

Pre-School Handicapped Children

Under the normal scheme congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card and in addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all children who are born with or develop a handicap either physical or mental which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised, frequently visited by the Health Visitor, and their reports are submitted to the Medical Officers who will eventually come to a decision re the best possible arrangements for every particular child.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Eighty-four children made application to take part-time employment during the year and all were considered physically fit for such work.

HOSPITALS

General Hospital Accommodation

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Ossett but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

A new Regional Burns Centre built in the grounds of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield was officially opened in the Spring of 1966. This Centre provides the most modern equipment and intensive specialist treatment designed to give severe burns cases the greatest possible chance of recovery.

Isolation Hospitals

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield or Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder

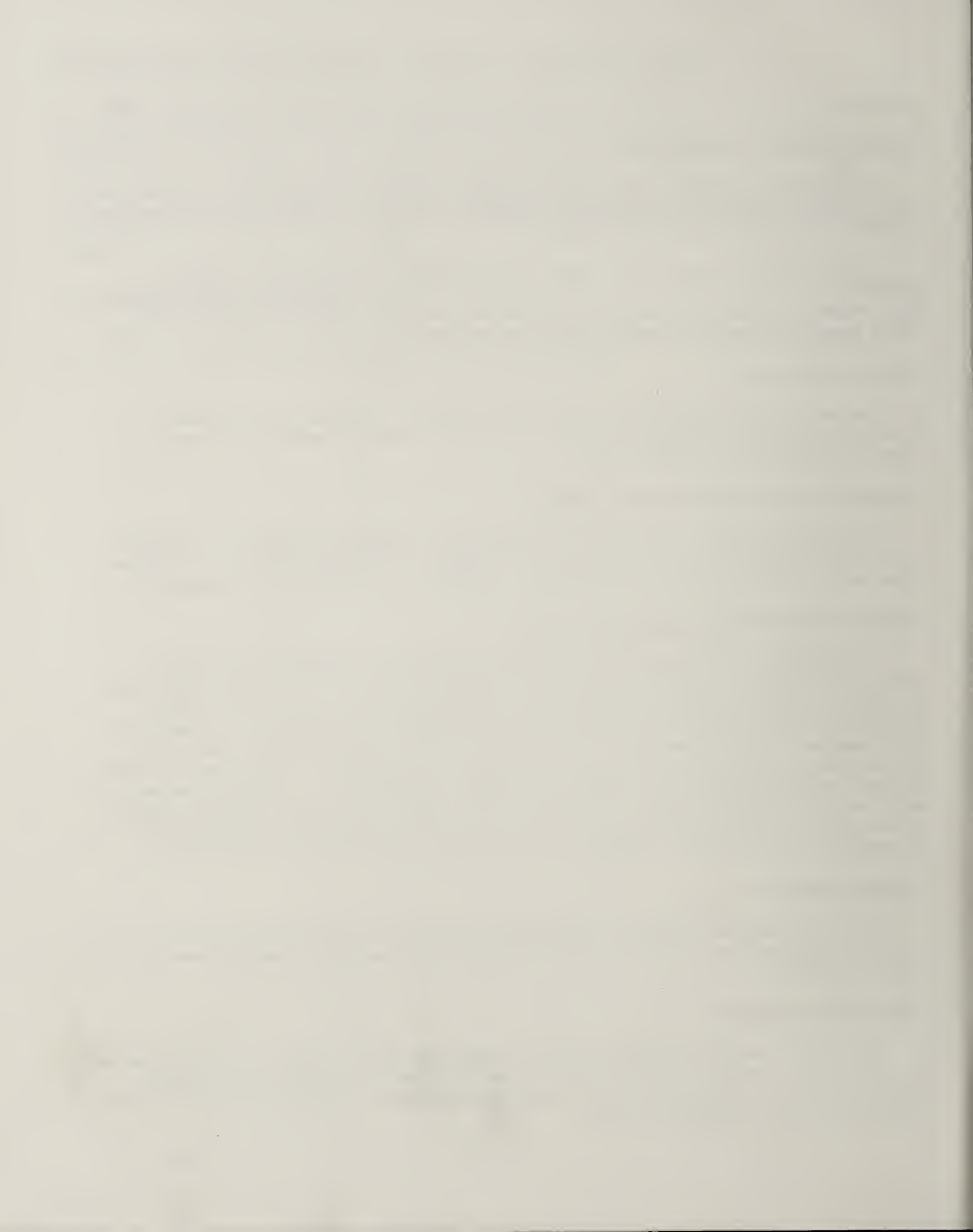
In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds and Westwood, Bradford, the Regional Hospital Board has now received Ministry of Health approval for the provision of a new hospital for mentally sub-normal patients on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospitals, Wakefield. This hospital will have beds for 480 of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an "infirmary" unit of 20 beds for those subnormal patients suffering from acute medical or surgical conditions. A rehabilitation unit will be provided and in order to facilitate the close liaison with the Local Health Authority Services, accommodation is to be provided for the mental welfare staff. It is expected that work will commence on the hospital towards the end of 1968.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the ambulance headquarters, tel. no. Bradford 682211.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health), accepts specimens for bacteriological entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department staff.



BOROUGH OF OSSETT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

P R E F A C E

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health and Sewage Committee :

Probably the highlight of the year was the fact that the final Smoke Control Order were confirmed by the Ministry, and that work on the other Areas proceeded satisfactorily. It is gratifying to note that Ossett will be the first local authority within the West Riding to complete its Smoke Control Programme.

Representation of unfit houses continued, although at a pace somewhat slower than during 1966. This was done in order to synchronise the work of this Department with that of the Building and House Lettings Committees. However, the average over 1966 and 1967 is still somewhat in excess of the planned rate.

In my Annual Report for 1966 I commented upon the difficulties which had been experienced with the refuse collection period and I am pleased to be able to report that the difficulties were resolved during the period under review and collections have once again returned to a weekly basis.

I would tender my sincere thanks to the members of the Health and Sewage Committee for their help and understanding during the past year, to the Medical Officer of Health and the officials of the Council for their advice and assistance and finally to the staff of this Department for their loyal service to the Council and tactful administration of the duties delegated to them.

H.W. MYCCCK

Chief Public Health Inspector

H O U S I N G

New Houses Completed

Private Construction	138
Council Construction	86

Overcrowding

Whilst the overall picture of housing within the Borough is changing rapidly there are still numbers of small cottage type properties with a low permitted number and consequently it can be expected that a number of cases of overcrowding will continue to be discovered. The position at the end of the year was :-

Total known cases of overcrowding at 31st December, 1967	8
No. of families involved	11
No. of persons involved	61
Cases abated during the year	4
Cases discovered during the year	5

Slum Clearance

Decisions were received on the following areas mentioned in the 1966 report as awaiting determination :-

1. The Green Compulsory Purchase Order. This Order was confirmed with a slight modification.
2. Intake Lane Compulsory Purchase Order. This Order was confirmed with modifications.
3. Tattersfield Street Compulsory Purchase Order. This Order was confirmed without modifications.
4. Ashton's Buildings Compulsory Purchase Order. This Order will be the subject of a Public Inquiry early in 1968.
5. Gawthorpe Clearance Orders. These were confirmed by the Ministry with slight modifications.
6. Dewsbury Road Clearance Order. This Order was confirmed by the Ministry without modifications.
7. Greatfield Road Clearance Order. This Order was confirmed without modification.

Areas Represented during 1967

Title	No. of Properties	Residents	Position at year end
Dale Street Compulsory Purchase Order No. 1	9	21	Ministry decision awaited
Dale Street Compulsory Purchase Order No. 2	4	6	Ministry decision awaited
Dale Street Clearance Area No. 3.	21	69	Negotiations taking place with owner for sale of property.

Representation of Individual Properties during 1967

1, Chapel Street	Demolition Order	25, Park Square	Closing Order
1, Chidswell Lane	"	27, Park Square	Demolition Order
12, Church Street	Closing Order	1, Brook's Bldgs.	"
14, Church Street	"	2, Brook's Bldgs.	"
46, Dale Street	Undertaking	1, Clegg's Bldgs.	"
48, Dale Street	Demolition Order	2, Clegg's Bldgs.	"
50, Dale Street	"	3, Clegg's Bldgs.	"
52, Dale Street	"	4, Clegg's Bldgs.	"
7, Old Mill Yard	"	19, Wakefield Road	"
9, Old Mill Yard	"	21, Wakefield Road	"
23, Park Square	Closing Order	31, Wakefield Road	"

M E A T A N D O T H E R F O O D S

Meat Inspection

No. of licensed slaughterhouses

3

The following table gives details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part :-

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4189	280	108	17,683	7005
Number inspected	4189	280	108	17,683	7005
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	2	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	617	32	1	654	769
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	14.7	11.5	2.8	3.7	11.2
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	13
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	-	-	-	-	.17
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally con- demned	-	-	-	-	-

Disposal of Unsound Meat

Disposal is by sale to waste recovery merchants, the proceeds of the sales being retained by the butcher.

Set out below are details of animals and organs found to be unfit :-

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Other Causes</u>
<u>Carcases and all organs</u>		
Pigs (other than sows)	-	8
Sows	-	2
Sheep	-	2
Calves	-	2
<u>Part carcases</u>		
Bovine	-	60 lbs.
Pigs	15 -	159 lbs.
Sows	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Sheep	-	168 lbs.
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>		
Bovine	-	14
Calves	-	1
Pigs (other than sows)	13	11
<u>Lungs</u>		
Bovine (other than cows)	-	23
Cows	-	1
Pigs	-	511
Sheep	-	30
<u>Livers</u>		
Bovine (other than cows)	-	546
Cows	-	10
Pigs	-	118
Sheep	-	609
<u>Plucks</u>		
Pigs (other than sows)	-	58
Sows	-	1
Sheep	-	4
<u>Hearts</u>		
Bovine (other than cows)	-	12
Cows	-	1
Pigs	-	140
Sheep	-	11
<u>Udders</u>		
Bovine	-	12
Sows	-	1

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963

The charges made under the Regulations are :- cattle 2s 6d., pigs 9d., sheep 6d., per head. Income arising from these charges during the year was £1,268.11s.3d.

Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

Prosecution was taken under the above Regulations in the case of a slaughterhouse employee wearing dirty clothing. A fine of £20 was imposed.

Public Health Education

Two lectures dealing with food handling and the law relevant to their work were given to slaughterhouse employees. Both lectures were well attended.

Other Foods Condemned

The following table gives details of food surrendered and destroyed. The greater part of the unsound tinned meats were surrendered by wholesale distributors :-

Goods	Containers	Weight	
		lbs.	ozs.
Beans and sausages	1	1	0
Chicken	1,273	4,385	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	1		11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish	19	12	11
Fruit	335	366	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jam	1		12
Meat	4,278	23,051	10
Milk and Milk Puddings	10	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice	7	6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soup	7	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steak & Kidney Pie	3	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steak & Vegetables	55	52	12
Tomatoes	1,538	1,430	7
Vegetables	708	848	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8,236	30,173	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

13 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 17lb. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Milk Samples

During the year milk samples have been taken from individual cows for Brucella and also from bulk supplies of milk intended for retail sale. Details of the results of these and Methylene Blue Tests are given below :-

Milk Sample	Negative or passed	Doubtful	Positive or failed	Total
<u>Brucella Abortus</u> <u>-Individual Cows</u>				
Ring Test	14	2	10	26
Cream Culture	9	-	3	12
<u>-Bulk Supplies</u>				
Ring Test	38	5	4	47
Cream Culture	9	-	-	9
<u>Methylene Blue</u>				
Untreated Bulk Samples	47	-	-	47
Pasteurised Bulk Samples	3	-	-	3
<u>Phosphatase Test</u>				
Pasteurised	3	-	-	3

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1965

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Borough

Poultry

There are no poultry processing plants within the Borough.

Food Hygiene Regulations

A summary of the food premises in the area is set out below :-

Catering Establishments	21
Bakehouses	10
Other Food Shops	126
Ice-Cream Retailers	51
No. of inspections made to food premises (excluding slaughterhouses)	163
Sausage, potted or preserved food manufacturers	7

A T M O S P H E R I C P O L L U T I O N

The instrument for determining the level of smoke and sulphur pollution was installed at Croft House in 1963 in co-operation with the West Riding County Council. The results obtained are tabled below :-

Month	SMOKE			S.O. ₂			Ratio
	Microgrammes per cubic metre			Microgrammes per cubic metre			S/S.O. ₂
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	
Jan.	161	773	23	274	734	115	.59
Feb.	98	474	18	187	585	65	.52
Mar.	46	184	12	123	330	33	.37
Apr.	61	220	9	134	330	32	.45
May	53	150	12	102	323	33	.52
June	32	90	10	115	216	52	.28
July	26	61	10	89	189	36	.29
Aug.	39	72	14	125	255	59	.31
Sept.	63	174	6	139	231	55	.45
Oct.	42	104	7	94	176	42	.45
Nov.	241	828	34	355	848	97	
Dec.	129	555	8	246	683	91	

Smoke Control Areas

	No.	Premises	Acreage
Areas submitted during year	-	-	-
Areas confirmed during year	2	579	1,195
Areas brought into operation	3	1,075*	680
Total areas in operation	13	4,615*	2,137

* The figures for premises in the second column do not include properties which have been erected since the areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

Some difficulty is still being experienced in the enforcement of Smoke Control provisions on properties where a change of occupant has occurred. This is despite the necessary information being given on all official searches going through the Town Hall. In an effort to reduce the number of contraventions occurring the practice has now been developed of leaving an inforatory leaflet on all properties which are noted to be vacant and for sale.

Industrial Premises

The level of emissions from industrial chimneys has continued to be low and informal action has been sufficient to procure the rectification of any defects giving rise to excessive dark smoke emissions.

No. of smoke observations	55
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No. of factory chimneys	24
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Spoilbanks

The spoilbank at Shaw Cross, which is on the periphery of the Borough has continued to burn, although the nuisance arising from it has been at a level below that of previous years. The County Council have levelled and contoured the spoilbank at Roundwood and although grit problems did arise during the difficult and at times dangerous levelling operations, this was temporary. The re-formed spoilbank does not appear to be burning and the improvement in amenity value is appreciable. A small spoilbank to the southwest of the Motorway is still burning but this is due to be levelled in the same way as the larger one, when it is expected that this too will cease to be a cause of nuisance.

Water Supply

Water is supplied by the Wakefield and District Water Board to all houses within the Borough. The following samples have been taken during 1967 :-

Bacteriological	-	7.
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By the end of the year the Board's difficulties with sediment out of the old mains finding its way into the domestic supply seem to have eased.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Staff

The staff employed on refuse collection and disposal was as follows :-

Collection

Loaders	13
Drivers	4

Disposal

Tractor driver	1
Paper Baler	1

The incentive scheme was brought into operation in September, 1967. The basis of this being that the staff was reduced by two (by natural wastage) and the saved wages divided amongst the remaining staff. Since the scheme has been in operation a regular weekly service has been maintained.

As will have been noticed in an earlier section of this report, the greater part of the Borough is now in operative Smoke Control Areas and this has resulted in a change in the type of refuse being collected. There has been a great increase in bulk with a reduction in the density of the material and as was mentioned in the 1966 report an order had been given for the replacement of the 25 cu. yard vehicle by a 50 cu. yard compression type. This was delivered in October, 1967 and was equipped with a bulk container lifting gear in order to deal adequately with the larger industrial and commercial premises where considerable quantities of waste are generated. The initial purchase of bulk containers has been disposed of and it is thought that this type of storage equipment will have an increasing use in the future.

Disposal

Controlled tipping has been carried out during the whole of the year and part of the old tipping site at Spring Mill has been converted into playing fields by the Borough Surveyor's Department, using as additional covering material the spoil arising from the demolition of the old railway embankment at Wakefield Road.

Sickness and Absenteeism.

Details of sickness and absenteeism during the past three years are given below :-

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	
Absenteeism	646 $\frac{1}{2}$	704 $\frac{3}{4}$	498 $\frac{3}{4}$) Man Hours
Sickness & Injuries	2,070	2,698	3,719 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	2,716 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,698	4,218	

Amount paid under Sickness Payment Scheme :- £578.14s.5d.

S T A T I S T I C S - H O U S I N G

No. of dwelling houses in the district	5,965
No. of back-to-back included in the above	194
No. of single back included in the above	366
No. of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	18

Section 16 - Housing Act, 1957

No. of representations made in respect of unfit houses	22
No. of Demolition Orders made	18
Undertakings accepted	1
No. of houses demolished	4
No. of Closing Orders made	3
No. of persons displaced from Closed houses	4
No. of families involved	3
No. of houses closed	3
No. of Council owned houses demolished (prefabricated dwellings)	28

Part 3 of Housing Act, 1957

No. of Clearance Areas represented during the year	3
No. of houses included in the above	40
No. of persons to be displaced	96
No. of Compulsory Purchase Orders made	2
No. of houses in clearance areas demolished	69
No. of persons displaced from houses in clearance areas	230
No. of families involved	89
No. of persons displaced from property purchased by the Council for redevelopment purposes	32
No. of families involved	11

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	-
No. of decisions to issue certificates of disrepair	-
No. of undertakings given by landlords	-
No. of certificates of disrepair issued	-
Applications for cancellations of certificates of disrepair	-

S T A T I S T I C S
I N S P E C T I O N S A N D I M P R O V E M E N T S

Closet Accommodation

No. of houses with waste water or trough closets	-
No. of houses with chemical closets	1
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	10
No. of houses served with earth closets etc. due to lack of sewer or water facilities	11

Ashes Accommodation

No. of dustbins supplied	319
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Classified Statement of Inspections

Accumulations	10
Animals and Birds	13
Applicants for Council Houses	2
Atmospheric Pollution Gauge	215
Bakehouses	16
Boiler Houses	12
Caravans	5
Council Houses	22
Dairies and Milk Shops	2
Diseases of Animals Act	10
Drainage	113
Dustbins	26
Factories MP	63
NMP	2
Fried Fish Shops	3
Food Preparing Premises	48
Food Poisoning	1
Food Samples	1
General Food Premises	86
Housing Act Advances	68
Housing Act, Slug Clearance	278
Hairdressers' Premises	3
Ice-Cream Premises	-
Improvement Grants and Surveys	72
Infectious Diseases	3
Interviews	19
Licensed Premises	8
Meatshops	8
Milk Samples	41
Miscellaneous	241
Mortuary	3
Noise Nuisances	29

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	158
Piggeries	15
Public Conveniences	9
Public Health Nuisances	306
Rag Flock	1
Refuse Collection	167
Slaughterhouses	1,332
Smoke Control Areas	1,694
Smoke Observations	55
Standard Grants	45
Spoilbanks	4
Tips	135
Verminous Premises	23
Vermin : R. & M. A.P.	9
B.P.	19
C.P.	21
D.H.	17
Sewers	108
Wasps	10
Water Samples	7
Water closets	-
Work in Progress	1

Total Visits 5,513

I N F E S T A T I O N C O N T R O L

Rodent Control

Sewers

One sewer treatment was carried out during the year using a sodium fluoracetate, the actual work being carried out by contractors.

Surface Control

During 1967 the work of rodent control has been contracted out to Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., details of treatments given are set out below :-

	<u>First Treatments</u>	<u>Repeats</u>
Rats	154	7
Mice	68	3

Industrial and commercial undertakings are required to make their own arrangements for rodent control, it has not been necessary to use statutory action to secure the eradication of any industrial infestations.

Other Vermin

Other infestations treated during the year :-

Bugs	3
Fleas	3
Cockroaches	20
Wasps Nests	10
Silverfish	1

Sanitary and other Improvements made and defects remedied.

a) Dwelling houses

Sinks renewed or repaired	2
Waste pipes renewed or repaired	4
Rendered free from dampness	28
External walls repaired	2
Windows renewed or repaired	7
Hot water systems renewed or repaired	3
Plaster repaired	7
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	3
Floors relaid	3
Ventilation improved	1
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	13
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Entrance steps repaired	2
Fuel store repaired	1
Yard surfaces repaired	1
Fireplaces repaired	1
Roofs repaired	7

b) Water closets

Provided with sufficient water supply	2
Water closet cleansed	3
Flushing cistern renewed	1
New water closet provided	1

c) Drains

Gullies repaired or renewed	6
Soil pipe renewed	1
Drainage improved	4
Drains cleansed	104

d) Other Nuisances abated

Ditches and watercourses cleansed	4
Accumulations removed	3
Sufficient dustbins provided	1
Disposal of rubbish by burning - ceased	2

e) Food Premises

Redecoration carried out	12
Premises cleansed	1
Clothing accommodation provided	1
First Aid equipment provided	5
Fly Nuisance abated	2
Flooring improved	6
Hot water supply provided	4
Prevention of contamination of foodstuffs (by screening)	1
Plaster repaired	1
Sink waste pipe renewed	1
Soap, towels and nailbrush supplied	5
Sanitary conveniences provided	2
Notice re Hand washing provided	1
Refuse storage improved	3
Utensils cleansed	1
Ventilation improved	1
Wash hand basins provided	4

f) Offices, Shops & Railway Premises

First Aid equipment provided	6
Thermometers provided	3
Sanitary accommodation provided	1
Ventilation of W.C. improved	1
Washing facilities provided	1
Sink waste pipe repaired	1

Informal Notices

	Issued	Complied with
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations	21	17
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	14	7
Factories Act	5	5
Public Health Acts	78	74

<u>Statutory Notices</u> - Public Health Acts	41	35
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE
BOROUGH OF OSSETT IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I. OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 &6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	123	63	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	6	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M.	By H.M.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	--	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (s4)	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a) Insufficient	--	--	--	--	--
b) Unsuitable or defective	18	18	--	1	--
c) Not separate for sexes	--	--	--	--	--

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making etc. Apparel) Cleaning & Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furn- iture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & steel cables and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & steel chains and cables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches & keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Artificial flowers	00	00	00	00	00	00
Nets, other than wire nets	00	00	00	00	00	00
Tents	00	00	00	00	00	00
Sacks	00	00	00	00	00	00
Racquet & tennis balls	00	00	00	00	00	00
Paper bags	00	00	00	00	00	00
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	00	00	00	00	00	00
Brush Making	00	00	00	00	00	00
Pea Picking	00	00	00	00	00	00
Feather sorting	00	00	00	00	00	00
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	00	00	00	00	00	00
Stuffed toys	00	00	00	00	00	00
Basket Making	00	00	00	00	00	00
Chocolates and sweetmeats	00	00	00	00	00	00
Casaques, Christmas stockings etc.	00	00	00	00	00	00
Textile Weaving	00	00	00	00	00	00
Lampshades	00	00	00	00	00	00
Totals	00	00	00	00	00	00

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

TABLE A. Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total number of premises registered at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	28	20
Retail Shops	7	68	31
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	13	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	8	3
Fuel storage depots	2	3	4

TABLE B. No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 155

TABLE C Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	197
Retail Shops	186
Wholesale department, warehouses	128
Catering establishments open to the public	23
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	9
	<hr/>
	Total 543
	<hr/>
	Total (Males) 259
	Total (Females) 284

No. of Accidents reported during the year 1

